

A Soldier's Diary of the Civil War.

By LYMAN S. WIDNEY, 34th III.

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Once again we abandoned our com- pound-interest notes, which we accepted Once again we abandoned our comfortable cabins, Oct. 18, to join the division in marching south over the battlefield of Chickamanga. We bivonacked the
first night at Gordon's Mills, and next at
Lafayette, where my mess found quarters
in a barn filed with straw. A rush was
made from all portions of camp for that
desirable article, but a guard was posted
to the bonds. They seemed to solve the
problem of "How to cat your cake and
keep it at the same time," which has both
ever every hungry youngster. We might
spend the coupons and keep the note. Including two installments of veteran bounty and nine months' wages, our privates
received a little over \$200 each and yet to prevent it being carried away. Smug-received a little over \$200 each, and yet gling was then resorted to with success, we had two months' time to our credit.

and encamped on the bank of a stream supposed to be a branch of the Chatta-

We were the first Yankees the natives had seen, and they doubtless wished we would be the last, for we appropriated about all the provisions within reach, our regular rations being very short. After we halted three days' rations were

The following day, Oct. 21, we passed Alpine, and encamped eight miles beyond. having crossed the line from Georgia into

issued to last five.

On the 22d, shortly after leaving camp, we encountered a party of foragers, who proved to belong to the First Division of our corps. This was our first intimation of the location of our main army. Reaching Gaylesville, we found all of our army but the Twentieth Corps resting from the pursuit of Hood, who had been driven westward into Alabama, away from our ne of communications.

At Gaylesville we remained almost

week, during which time we were subject to short rations, which we had to sup plement by foraging on the surrounding country, which was permitted by Gen. Sherman as a military necessity. The mills in the vicinity were set in motion to grind corn and wheat. The flour was unbelted, because some Yankee vandal had carried away the bolting cloth. Meal, flour and corn and were all we required. and fresh beef were all we received, and these were not palatable without salt, grease or sugar. Our mess arranged with a neighboring family to bake biscuits for a share of our rations. The recipe should be preserved.

be preserved.

Take equal parts of flour, bran and thorts, mix quickly in cold water and sling into a dutch oven before they rise.

Take out when half done and serve on a chip. Salt or soda should be avoided. In order to relish them more freely ent nothing for three days previous.

PLANNING TO MARCH TO THE SEA.

We knew it was high time to leave Gaylesville when our regiment had to send men to a mill three miles away and carry flour for our precarious living.

Accordingly, we were not surprised the next day, Oct. 28, to receive three days' full rations and marching orders.
We marched toward Rome, 27 miles district while the Fourth Corps started Chattanooga. We reached Rome on the 20th and remained three days.

camped one mile from the city. Mean-while we noticed an active distribution of the various bodies of troops under the per sonal direction of Gen. Sherman, who had sonal direction of Gen. Sherman, who had muster rolls, and six officers of our regi-hls quarters in the city. We observed with ment, whose terms of service had exintense interest that preparations were being made to evacuate Rome, and listened with still greater interest to reports that even Atlenta was to be abandoned. We could form but one conclusion—a march the comfort and welfare of his men had to the sea was before us. But there were won their respect and love.

dent was taken Oct. 31, to be counted un-der certain contingencies. While other der certain contingencies. While other States permitted their soldiers in the field it seemed to be understood that if the vote of our State was required to re-elect President Lincoln, the soldier vote would be thrown into the scale, whether legal or an attack, losing two men, wounded. fllegal; so we voted in full expectation that our votes would be counted. The result Lincoln, 275; McClellan, 14; scatter-

road to Kingston.

We observed with envious feelings the comfortable quarters of the garrison gered, and only saved by great exertion. which supplanted us after we had cap-tured the place. Here they had remained in safety and ease while we had plodded many weary miles and burrowed for months in the ground to save our lives,

At noon we halted two falles from wounded, it was said, in trying to each fall from the fall from th slege guns with trunnions broken off and stroyed, for such a feeling prevailed to firmly driven into the muzzles, to render

Our pay-rolls having arrived from At-

and another filled with disabled wagons and other combustibles, ready to be ig-nited at the proper time.

Another attack was expected on this day, and our detachment assembled under arms at 5 a. m. Nothing prevented a fight but the non-appearance of the en-

emy.

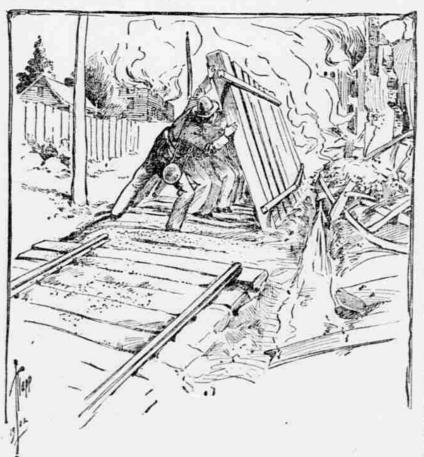
The next day the work of destruction began. Columns of smoke began to rise in various parts of the city. The crash of falling buildings could be heard at frequent intervals. Very few buildings were fired as yet in the central portion, although a number of the principal ones were torn gaged at Shiloh. The author, Comrade r thrown down

Long lines of smoke, extending north. outh and east, as far as the eye could ee, marked the destruction of the railroads, where the ties were being burned and the rails twisted. Almost the entire

and the rails twisted. Almost the entire army was engaged in this work.

An abundant supply of clothing was brought to our quarters to await the ar-rival of the regiment. We could fancy the delight in store for our half-maked courades when a vision of bright new uniforms and warm blankets should be-

Broom Valley over an unfrequented road, our threadbare and scanty clothing proved tween a number of representatives of two



and the fear of dying among strangers conscripts like ours, and every member were ready to cry with e made him beg for the companionship of our party fired a question at him, distance of the contrade, and this, alas, had to be denied playing such profound ignorance of the (To be continuous) situation that the soldier was mightily tickled as he proceeded to let us know how much we didn't know about war. When our train moved away there was a burst of laughter from our car, which enlightened the soldier, and he bombarded us with "cuss words" as long as he could be used to be the soldier.

Mean- standing and a few of our comrades still

whose conspicuous bravery, firm discipline, kindness of heart and careful regard for

nt was taken Oct. 31, to be counted unrecrtain contingencies. While other
recrtain contingencies. While other
recrtain contingencies. While other
recrtain contingencies. On the morning of the 9th we were
recreated their soldiers in the field
On the morning of the 9th we were
awakened by sharp firing on the picket
line near our camp, and our little detachseemed to be understood that if the vote

10 secure passage before communication
should be severed with their commands.
I will send with it an order on your
druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He will let you take it for a
month, and if it does what I will cam the
month, and if it does what I will cam the
malice against Confederates, and has of-

DESTRUCTION OF ATLANTA

On Nov. 11, shortly after sunset, a fire ing, 17.

The next day, Nov. 1, at dawn, our division crossed the river into Rome and marched through the city with colors flying and hands playing, and out on the learned that it was the work of incential to the commenced, but afterward ing and hands playing, and out on the learned that it was the work of incential to the city and was speedily followed by others in various parts. We at first supposed that the work of destruction had commenced, but afterward learned that it was the work of incential to the city and was speedily followed by others in various parts. and all for the same pay.

At noon we halted two miles from Kingston to make coffee, and then passed arrest. It was believed that soldiers were discovered aiding the flames to spread, and several were wounded, it was said, in trying to escape giving it nerve power. Positively there is groun

some extent. The last train left the city Nov. 12, going north, and preparations were made for lanta, several days were spent in their greparation, and on Nov. 3 we received our pay in seven-thirty bonds and com-

(To be continued.)

The Turnkey at Columbus.

out of each 40 who get these six bottles pay for them, because they are cured.

One time in forty I fail. Sometimes the disease is too difficult to be reached in a month. Sometimes an organic trouble,

Simply state which book No. 1 on Dyspepsh book you want, and Book No. 3 on the Heart Book No. 3 on the Kidne address Dr. Shoop, Book No. 4 for Women, Box 531, Racine, Wis. Book No. 5 for Manual Property of the Property of

PICKET SHOTS

TWO KENTUCKY REGIMENTS AT SHILOH Comrade H. Clay, Marlow, First Lieutenant, 1st Ky., 1517 South 6th St., Pa ducah. Ky., writes that he has read a newspaper clipping, purporting to give a Marlow states, has omitted two Kentucky regiments that were there Sunday morning, April 6, 1862. These were the 17th Ky., commanded by Col. John H. McHenry, and the 25th Ky., commanded by Col. James M. Shackleford, afterwards promoted General. Both of these regiments were at Shiloh at least a week before the attack, and participated in the fight from start to finish. These regi-ments were mustered into the U.S. serv-ice at Calhoun, Ky., and were brigaded with the 31st and 44th Ind., and were uniforms and warm blankets should become a reality before their eyes.

Although our little detachment was frequently called out at break of day to meet expected attacks, it did not prevent our attendance at the theater every evening. All the performers were soldiers, except Mrs. Wich and two daughters who were against both Fort Henry and Fort Donel-the band of the performers were soldiers, except Mrs. Wich and two daughters who were

gling was then resorted to with success, gling was then resorted to with success, and more than one soldier secured a comfortable lack. The owner of the straw noticed it slipping away by the armful, and on making complaint to me was referred on making complaint to me was referred to the Colonel, who did not act very to the Colonel, who did not act very a chilling wind and rain, being only half-fed. Our shelter to the Colonel, who did not act very a chilling wind and rain, being only half-fed. Our shelter to the Colonel who did not act very a chilling wind and rain, being only half-fed. Our shelter to the Colonel who did not act very a chilling wind and rain, being only half-fed. Our shelter to the Colonel who did not act very a chilling wind and rain, being only half-fed. Our shelter to the Colonel who did not act very a chilling wind and rain, being only half-fed. Our shelter to the Colonel who did not act very a chilling wind and rain, being only half-fed. Our shelter to the Colonel who did not act very a chilling wind and rain, being only half-fed. Our shelter to the Colonel who did not act very a chilling wind and rain, being only half-fed. Our shelter to the Colonel who did not act very a chilling wind and rain, being only half-fed. Our shelter to the Colonel who did not act very a chilling wind and rain, being only half-fed. Our shelter to the Colonel who did not act very against both Fort Henry and Fort Donel against both Fort Hen BATTLE OF COLLIERVILLE,

John W. Biame, Co. C. 66de Ind., Bout der, Col., writes: "A comrade of the 13th U. S., in an August issue of the National Tribune, writing of the baitle of Collierville, Tenn., claimed all the credit for his regiment. The 66th Ind., or rather six companies of the regiment—C. D. E. F. G. and I—were at Collierville, and had been fighting at least an hour, when the train bearing Gen, Sherman and his old regiment, acting as body-guard, came in. The comrade also stated that his Captain met the flag of truce sent by the rebels. This is a mistake. Col. D. C. Anthony, 66th Ind., met the Confederate of fiver bearing the flag of truce, who defined to the confederate of fiver bearing the flag of truce, who defined the confederate of fiver bearing the flag of truce, who defined the confederate of fiver bearing the flag of truce, who defined the confederate of fiver bearing the flag of truce, who defined the confederate of fiver bearing the flag of truce, who defined the confederate of fiver bearing the flag of truce, who defined the confederate of fiver bearing the flag of truce who flag of the 13th U. S., in an August issue of the National of officers who recognized good fighting of officers whether displayed by white or colored troops, At any rate, there were no regiments of colored troops, At any rate, there were no regiments of colored troops, At any rate, there were no regiments of colored troops, At any rate, there were no regiments of colored troops, At any rate, there were no regiments of colored troops, At any rate, there were no regiments of colored troops, At any rate, John W. Blume, Co. C. 66th Ind., Boul in. The contrade also stated that also sap-rain met the flag of truce sent by the reb-els. This is a mistake. Col. D. C. An-thony, 66th Ind., met the Confederate of-ficer bearing the flag of truce, who de-manded the unconditional surrender of the manded the unconditional surrender of the fort and garrison at Collierville. At the time Col. Anthony was not aware of the near approach of Sherman and the 13th U. S., but he sent a reply to Gen. Chalmers that he would have to fight for Collierville if he secured it. The rebels at once opened on the fort with eight pieces of artillery. We had no caunon. The field basted until 2 clock. The six compared to the prison at Florence, S. C. once opened on the fort with eight pieces of artillery. We had no cannon. The fight lasted until 3 o'clock. The six companies of the 66th Ind. had present for duty about 240 men. The 13th U. 8 had present about the same number. Of the 480 men present we lest in killed, wounded and prisoners 120 men. The rebel loss was estimated at from 60 to 156.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Comrade R. M. J. Shriver, Past Department Commander of the Indian Terpartment Commander Indian Indian Battery nich made their escape from the prison at Florence, S. C. A CHARTER MEMBER OF THE TRIBUNE.

William H. Trimmer, Mechanicsburg.

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The commander of the commander of the prison at Florence, S. C. A CHARTER MEMBER OF THE TRIBUNE.

William H. Trimmer, Mechanicsburg.

William H. Trimmer, Mechanicsburg.

The commander of the civil war. His oldest brother was born in 1845, and callisted in September, 1862, in Co. F, 127th Pa. Comrade Trimmer historical Action of the prison at Florence, S. C.

he clang to my hand and had such a despairing look in his eyes that I was greatly perplexed to understand the cause. He side of the started ahead and bumped into our train. The night was filled in with stops and did not speak of death, and it would have beened strange if he had, in the safe restreat of camp, after facing death with cool indifference on many a battlefield and skirmish line. Yet the shadow of impediation of the many trains were to the cocupants of our car, so we informed the occupants of our car, so we inform turned to tiermany, but I could not for-get my comrades with whom I fought and marched for four years, and I really got homesick and returned to this country to EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have stay until I shall be laid away in the land

the name of the turnkey, mentioned in the least be thinks the make nimself heard.

Five miles from Atlanta, during one of our many halts, the Colonel became impatient, so we left the train and walked ahead with several officers, reaching the shad with several officers, reaching the frain arrived. We sought our old camp, where our headquarter tents were still estanding and a few of our comrades still remained.

YOU CAN GET WELL

Without Risking a Penny

The name of the turnkey, mentioned in the less of Feb. 13. He says he thinks the facts of Feb. 13. He says he thinks the facts of Feb. 13. He says he thinks the facts of Feb. 13. He says he thinks the facts of Feb. 13. He says he thinks the facts of Feb. 13. He says he thinks the facts of Feb. 13. He says he thinks the facts of The National Triume a letter from Peter II. Williams, and as I lifer he is a reader of The National Trium his statement in the same was Low. How which is a little campfire chat with its arrived. We sought our old camp, where our headquarter tents were still estanding and a few of our comrades still remained.

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The name of the turnkey, mentioned in the less of Feb. 13. He says he thinks the facts of The National Trium a letter from Peter II. Williams, and as I lifer he is a reader of The National Trium the winter for the is a reader of The National Trium the lists that Comrade J. W. Hendricks is surely mistaken in his statement in the say letter from Peter II. Williams, and as I lifer he is a reader of The National Trium the winter for the lists that Comrade J. W. Hendricks is surely mistaken in his statement in the say letter from Peter II. Williams, and as I lifer he is a reader of The National Trium the lists that Comrade J. W. Hendricks is surely mistaken in his statement in the lists that Comrade J. W. Hendricks is a little can be verified by referring the or the list of the records of the proceedings follows:

The name of the turnkey, mentioned in the lists of The Nati Chas. H. Cowdin, Co. I, 34th Ohio. Jan. 11, 1865, and marched over North WON'T YOU MERELY ASK FOR MY BOOK? Mountain, Cheat Mountain and a spur of the comfort and welfare of his men had to the sea was before us. But there were two questions we could not dispose of in the Chitanooga the day after we were out discussion of the coming campaign: What will we do with Hood?' and "What will Hood do with us?' His army, we knew, was not beaten; it had merely retired into Alabama to gather supplies for another offensive movement.

In compliance with the request of Gox, Yates, the vote of the regiment for President was taken Oct. 31, to be counted under the request of the comfort and welfare of his men had the comfort and welfare of his men had won their respect and love.

In have written these books after a life-time's experience to tell you my way of the welfare were took train without our having the Alleghanies, arriving at Staunton Jan.

In have written these books after a life-time's experience to tell you my way of the welfare of the welfare were took train without our having to bother about tickets or getting our large checked, and awoke the morning of Jan. 21, 1865, in Richmond, where we were taken in out of the wel until the morning of Feb. 15, 1865, when 1,000 of Jan. 21, 1865, in Richmond, where we were taken in out of the wel until the morning of Feb. 15, 1865, when 1,000 of Jan. 21, 1865, in Richmond, where we were taken in out of the wel until the morning of Feb. 15, 1865, when 1,000 of Jan. 21, 1865, in Richmond, where we were taken in out of the wel until the morning of Feb. 15, 1865, when 1,000 of Jan. 21, 1865, in Richmond, where we were taken in out of the wel until the morning of Feb. 15, 1865, when 1,000 of Jan. 21, 1865, in Richmond, where we were taken in out of the wel until the morning of Feb. 15, 1865, when 1,000 of Jan. 21, 1865, in Richmond, where we taken in out of the well morning of Feb. 15, 1865, when 1,000 of Jan. 21, 1865, in Richmond, where we were taken in out of the well morning of Feb. 15, 1865, when 1,000 of Jan. 21, 1865, in Richmond, where we taken in out of the well morning of Feb. 15, 1865, when 1,000 of Jan. 21, 1865, in R

ment was called out under arms; but our cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay him ten assisted those who were in need; still, help was not needed—our pickets repulsed myself. Myself.

No other physician ever made such an offer, and none ever will. There is no other treatment that could stand such a test. But I have learned by experience that 39 not see how the Government can consistence in the series of the second seco

> like cancer, makes a cure impossible. But ham, Ind., writing of the battle of Tu39 in each 40 who take the remedy get well. The other one pays nothing; the surely there; they were attacked by the Johnnies about 11 o'clock at night; the moon was shining brightly, and I dis-

is opposed to the admission of Confederate veterans to National Homes established for the benefit of Union veterans. He believes, however, that Congress should provide one or more Homes exclusively for Confederates, locating such Home or Homes in the South.

A LOST BUGLE. A. R. Munger, Bugler, 27th Wis., Bol tonville, Wis., is anxious to find the old bugle that he used during the war of the rebellion. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. F, 27th Wis., and was by order of the Colonel made Bugler of the regiment, and continued in that position until mus-ter-out, in September, 1865. The bugle was Comrade Munger's private property. It was of brass, key of "B 6," with Ger-man-silver monthpiece. Its echoes were heard in sight Southern States and across heard in eight Southern States and acros the Southern borders—the Rio Grande-in Mexico. The regiment returned to Wis consin in September, 1865, and was stationed at Camp Randall, Madison, Wis Comrade Munger hung his bugle in the Colonel's quarters and went into town. Upon his return he could not find the

COLORED TROOPS IN SIXTEENTH CORPS.

W. A. Sweet, jr., Co. I, 3d Mich. Cav., Carson City. Mich., writes: "I was at the battle of Corinth from start to finish, and as it was fought on Oct. 3 and 4. gallant and efficient officer, and I do not believe that he ever did, or even wanted to, refuse colored troops, if they were placed under him, but was one of the kind

Battery man amoutating his own leg. The shell which struck the battery man passed

Comrade R. M. J. Shriver, Past Department Commander of the Indian Territory, G. A. R., who served three years and eight months in Co. A. 78th Ohio, is now living at Miami, Ind. Ter. He writes very enthusiastically of the city and climate, Miami is a town of 2,000 inhabitants, located 10 miles south of the Kansas line, and 15 miles awest of the Miasouri line, on the east haak of Neosho River, surrounded by a productive and beautifal prairie country, with timber along the streams. The city has an \$8,000 school building that accommodates 700 school children, and nine church buildings, belonging to different demoninations. Nearly all of the fraternal organizations are represented there, among

In order to relsh them more freely ear.

The family, we were supprised to learn, had never heard of a cooking stove, and the poor woman, aftering to a down to the first stanking to the strength of the the stren

Dewitt C. Niles, Fly Creek, N. Y., lays claim to being one of the youngest soldiers of the civil war. He was born Sept. 29, 1847; enlisted Aug. 6, 1861, Co. K. 43d N. Y.; re-enlisted Feb. 28, 1863. He participated in the Peninsular campaign, and was also in the battles of Malyer of the country should petition their Congressmen. was also in the battles of Malvern tition their Congressmen. Buil Run; later, was with the Army of the Cumberland from Stone River to Atlanta, taking part in all the engagements of the Fourteenth Corps. He was finally Jamary while a prisoner in Andersonmustered out Feb. 28, 1867. A FAMILY OF SOLDIERS.

Mrs. Mary Sease, Lanton, Mo., writes that she has been very much interested in Gen. Green B. Raum's story, "With the Western Army." Her oldest brother, Orestis S. Sampson, was a member of Co. E. 20th Ill. He enlisted April 19, 1861, and was killed at Goldsboro, N. C., short-ly before the close of the war. Mrs. Sense's youngest brother served in Co. A., 107th Ill. Her husband was a member of

AT THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

A SOLDIER AT 14.

Morris Barker, 6607 Lafayette Ave., July 22, 1862, in the 103d Ohio, and served three years lacking 29 days. His

Quay Service Pension Bill. We favor a per diem service pension, something like controversy as to who captured Fort the "Pickler Bill" of 1897. Nine-tenths of the men who did the most to defend the Union and put down the rebellion are Case, of Allerton, Iowa, is mistaken in

from start to finish, although their time the 116th Ohio on the southern front the expired. This gave him a direct fire

TRAINED NURSE CURED BY SWAMP-ROOT.

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To Prove what this Wonderful Remedy will do for YOU, Every Reader of National Tribune May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.



Miss Alice Brown, the well-known trained nurse, is in a position to speak with knowledge. She was formerly with the St. Louis Baptist Hospital, and has had many trying experiences in her arduous vocation. She adds her valuable testimony to the thousands already received by Swamp-Root. She said in a signed interview with a reporter of the St. Louis Star:

"Although a woman in my position can receive plenty of prescriptions from physicians without cost, it was upon the advice of a well-known West End Doctor that I began to take Swamp-Root. No, I will not tell you his name, for he might not like it. But, all the same, I took it when I was run down from night work in the sick room. I was thin and yellow and tired even when I rose from my sleep. Swamp-Root gave me a relish for my food and cleared my blood from its stagnant impurities. Of course I do not praise Swamp-Rot as a cure for all troubles, but it is splendid for the kidneys, stomach and bowels and relieves female disorders when all other remedies have failed to give relief. I know of many cases in the hospital cured by this wonderful remedy.

1519 Semple Ave., St. Louis, Mo. alice Brown

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

We often see a relative, a friend, or an nequaintance apparently well, but in a few days we may be grieved to learn of their severe illness, or sudden death, caused by that fatal type of kidney trouble—Bright's Disease.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the great kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle sent free, by mail.

sample bottle sent free, by mail.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book telling all about Swamp-Root and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the ington National Tribune.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

ville. Capt. January amputated both legs Our with a pocket-knife.

Absolam Ford, of Cassville, Ark., whose service was in the Fifteenth Corps, writes that he knew many a "Si" and "Shorty" in the service. Every brigade of the old Fifteenth Corps was an "Iron Brigade." Comrade Ford favors a service pension of Blackburn Post, 43, Covington, Ky.

lays claim to having the youngest Com-mander in the G. A. R. He is Comrade Silas Lamb, 177 Lexington Ave., Xenia, O.; he was born Oct. 1, 1849; enlisted Sept. 27, 1864; mustered out, April 15,

Comrade Elbert M. Hendry, Co. H. 4th Ind. Cav., West Liberty, Ill., wishes know where Col. Leslie is buried. Colonel was mortally wounded near Fair-garden, Tenn. Comrade Hendry was the first to reach him, and helped to carry

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Capture of Fort Gregg. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In the

the object of National Homes being to encourage patriotism and provide for those needy veterans who in the dark days of '61 to '65 upheld' the flag, he cannot see how the Government can consistently admit ex-Confederates. Comrade Thompson was in 22 hard-fought battles.

COLORED TROOPS AT TUPELO.

M. H. McCullen, Co. C, 52d Ind., Benham, Ind., writing of the battle of Tu-T. W. Aydelott, Corporal, Co. C. 13th Ohio, Euphemia, O., holds views very dif- western front. After a double-quick as ferent from those of Comrade S. J. Fox, value to the form those of Comrade S. J. Fox, value to the form those of Danville, Ill., and is opposed to admit-yards from the fort, orders were given to extreme left to support the colored troops,

contrade the scene the fight was over. The colored troops had held their ground and did not need our assistance. Contrade M. D. Murdock, 3d and 18th Iowa, Marston, III., writes that he holds no enmity toward the Confederate veterans, and was pleased when President Mc-Kinley appointed such men as Gen. Joe Wheeler and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee to commands during the Spanish war; still, he contrade Amos T. Fisher, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Co. F. 17th Pa. Cav., Nova, mands during the Spanish war; still, he contrade Amos T. Fisher, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Co. F. 17th Pa. Cav., Nova, mands during the Spanish war; still, he contrade Amos T. Fisher, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Co. F. 17th Pa. Cav., Nova, only the contrade Amos T. Fisher, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Co. F. 17th Pa. Cav., Nova, only the contrade Amos T. Fisher, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Co. F. 17th Pa. Cav., Nova, only the contrade Companies of the assaulting column. The first line of th

and granting pension under that act at the same rates as under the old law. With this end in view, he believes that the I do not now remember the casualties of the other regiments, but I know we lost in that assault one commissioned officer and W. D. Johnson, Broadland, S. D., 16 men killed and 63 men wounded, writes that Comrade Tohey's account of Other regiments named by Capt. Case

may have been in the charge for aught I know, but we thought at the time that we alone were responsible for the result. Our heavy loss would indicate that the 116th Ohio should have due credit for its service. No braver men were to be found than those other regiments named, as our experience led us to believe while in the Shenandoah Valley, before joining the Army of the Potomac.—G. K. CAMPBELL,

		FORTU	NE T	OLD	FREE
THE COUNTY OF THE PERSON	nisolutely wonderful you your li ability you Send you Coent stan your Hory	a very comp FREE. Pr Astrologer the from the of to make the ur sex, the up for the re- oscope will	the "Will will send dete hor rof-ssor in the w radie to most of date of dura pos- be sent	ard of the levery oscope of Edition is corld, and the grave our life' your bittage, at	the most d can tell e, thus en- schances, rth, and a once, and by return
	D	ept. N. T.,	Bingh		

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